NUMB. IX.] THE [SEPTEMBER 23, 1786.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1786. [VOL. I.

AS there is a number of tracts of land situate in the county of Washington, and state of Pennsylvania, that remain unoccupied and without proper effects to be found thereon, from which the payment of the public taxes may be procured:

And whereas there are large arrearages of the taxes which have been heretofore assessed on unoccupied lands within this county, and still remains due and outstanding, to the great delay and disappointment of public measures, and unequal burthening of those who have paid their parts and proportions of the taxes in due time.

Therefore, agreeable to law, the subscribers take this method to inform the owners of unoccupied lands, whether they hold it by deed, patent, warrant, location or improvement, that if they or some person in their behalf, shall not pay unto Andrew Swearingen, treasurer, living in Washington, the full amount of the outstanding taxes rated and assessed on such lands, together with the additional charges thereon, before Monday the ninth day of October next: the commissioners shall then proceed to sell by public auction at the court house of said county to the highest bidder, the said waste lands, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to effect the payment of the said taxes, and the charges of procuring the same.

DAMAS LINDSEY,)
JAMES ALLISON,) com'rs.
Sept. 16. JAMES M'CREADY,)

Washington County, Sept. 16.

THE tract of 125 acres of woodland, situate and lying on the bank of Youghiogany river, opposite Port Royal town, in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, taken in execution as the property of John Emerson, and advertised in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the ninth instant, to be sold by the sheriff of said county on the 14th day of October next, is not, nor never was, the property of the said Emerson, but is part of four hundred and two acres of land, bona fide, and many years the property of Samuel and Robert Purviance, merchants of the town of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, of which all persons are desired to take notice. DORSEY PENTECOST.

WHEREAS the subscriber has established a Boat which performs a trip from his landing to Pittsburgh, once a week, and purposes carrying loading at all per event. Said landing is within two and a half miles of Wickham's saw and grist mill, within two and a half miles of Magee's saw mill, and within two miles of Braddock's grist mill, which will be finished this fall; and the best road on the west side of the Laurel Hill, also the most convenient way of transporting goods from the town of Pittsburgh to the town of Washington, and the best road in the country: and convenient to a neighbourhood of very able farmers, where there may be large quantities of grain purchased, and laid in the mills with little trouble and expence. Said landing is also within two miles of the Cross-roads leading from Redstone old fort to Pittsburgh, from Hanna's town to Washington town, and from Redstone old fort to Robinson's run: said roads all intersect at captain John Wall's. It is evident that there is no speedier way of transporting any country produce or merchandize from Washington town to Pittsburgh, or from the latter to the former, than by said boat. Said boat is also the most speedy and sure way of transporting the Pittsburgh Gazette to the subscribers on Youghiogany, Peter's creek, Mingo creek and Pigeon creek. The subscriber also purposes, by the assistance of his neighbours, to erect at his landing a large store house for the reception of country produce, &c. for the public good.

Bell-Mont, August 30. JOHN M'DONALD.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1786.

WHEREAS the subscriber some years ago executed a bond to Simons and Campbell, when trading at Pittsburgh; and whereas the said bond, since the date thereof, has been by different payments fully paid and satisfied, as will appear by sundry receipts; three hundred pounds in final settlements, being paid to Mr. Simons about six weeks ago, upon which payment a balance of fifteen pounds is due from the said Simons to the subscriber; and as they have commenced a suit against him, and the bond being in the hands of Mr. Campbell, at the Falls of the Ohio, this is to forewarn any person or persons to take an assignment of the said bond, as it would be the highest injustice to the subscriber as he means to litigate the suit agreeable to the justice and laws of his country.

JAMES ELLIOTT.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1786.

THE Partnership of CRAIG, BAYARD, & Co. having dissolved the 1st instant; all persons indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby earnestly requested to settle the same with DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors, at Pittsburgh; who are fully authorised and empowered to receive and discharge them; and all Persons who have Claims against the said CRAIG, BAYARD & Co. are desire to apply for settlement as aforesaid.

Their Country Customers are hereby informed, that PRODUCE will be taken in discharge of their Debts at the Cash Price, if delivered on or before the 1st day of October next: and all Accounts that are not discharged on or before that Time, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect of Persons: they therefore hope, from the indulgence already given that such disagreeable measures will be avoided.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.
Have for Sale, a General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candle wick, Tallow, &c. &c. Pittsburgh, July 28.

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the subscribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It must not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots must be kept as whole as possible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

Westmoreland County, Mount-Pleasant Township, August 23d, 1786.

THERE was a letter directed to us, the subscribers, lodged at the house of Mr. Stephen Martin, tavern-keeper, at the sign of the ship in Lancaster, which letter was delivered about [illegible] said Martin to an unknown gentleman, who said he was a resident enterprising in this country, within ten miles of Macklin's mill, who promised, upon his veracity, to deliver said letter to us, or send it to Macklin's mill immediately on his arrival, as yet we have not received said letter. Any person that has it now in possession, will oblige the subscribers by forwarding it to them.

WM. FREED & JOHN GROF.

N.B. They will be able in a short time to furnish their customers with good whiskey, cordial, gin and cherry-bounce on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Fur.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1786.

MATHEW M'CONNELL, at his office on the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse alley, buys and sells the various kinds of Continental and State CERTIFICATES, different emissions of OLD PAPER MONEY and FACILITIES: also, HOUSES, LOTS and LANDS: receives applications for lending and borrowing MONEY, &c. And negociates every kind of business, for the usual and customary commissions.

All applications and orders will be carefully executed whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land-office, or to receive interest at the continental loan-office or state treasury.

People residing in any part of this, or of the United States, may, by sending written orders, have their business transacted with fidelity and dispatch.

The subscriber having declined all other business, will devote his whole time and attention to the duties aforesaid, and pledges himself to do every thing in his power to render his office and services as useful as possible to all who may please to call upon him.

It is requested, that all orders for disposal of real estates, may be reduced to writing (accompanied with authentic draughts of survey) setting forth the description and terms, of which an entry will be made in register books kept for that purpose.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY be had of the subscriber, at his office in Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

WHEREAS by an act of general assembly of this state, passed September 25th, 1783, permission was given to the subscriber to erect a ferry upon the tract of land reserved for the use of the commonwealth opposite the town of Pittsburgh; and whereas it has been found by experience that the situation of the ground where the ferry is now erected is liable to overflow, and not by any means to answer the intentions of the legislature for the accommodation of the public; a representation of which to the supreme executive council of this state, and their resolution respecting the same, is as follows:

IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, June 21, 1786.

REPRESENTATION having been made that the lot of ground within the limits of the tract of land reserved for the use of the commonwealth and opposite the town of Pittsburgh, granted by act of assembly to William Butler, Esq; for the purposes of keeping a ferry, is from its situation liable to be overflowed, and otherwise rendered unfit for the purposes aforesaid.

Ordered, That indulgence be given to the said Butler to establish a landing place and ferry-house upon such other part of the said tract as will best promote the convenience of the public and the intention of the legislature declared in their act aforesaid.

Resolved, That the said Butler be farther permitted to plough, sow, and otherwise cultivate such ground as have been fenced in, and hitherto occupied by James Boggs, deceased: and that in return for those advantages the said Butler shall come under obligation to prevent the commission of all kinds of waste of the timber growing and being upon the tract of land reserved for the use of the commonwealth as aforesaid.

In pursuance of the above order of council (security having already been given to council) notice is hereby given to all and every person and persons whatsoever, not to commit any kind of waste by cutting or falling timber of any kind whatsoever, upon the reserved tract of land aforesaid, or cutting up and carrying off the timber already cut down or laying within the limits of the reserved tract aforesaid, or from erecting any house or building of any kind whatsoever, upon the tract of land aforesaid, as they shall answer at their peril for any such offence. WILLIAM BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, August 29, 1786.

IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, August 30th, 1786.

A PETITION being presented to the board from James Robinson, representing the great injury which he must sustain from the operation of a resolution of council of the 23d of June last, in favor of colonel William Butler: and the said petition being accompanied by a certificate from a number of respectable inhabitants of Pittsburgh, in favor of the character of the said Robinson: Therefore Resolved, That the said resolution so far as it respects the improved land upon which the said Robinson resides be hereby rescinded, and that the said Robinson be permitted to enjoy the said improvement with the privileges he has hitherto had, until otherwise directed by this board.

Extract from the minutes,
JAMES TRIMBLE,
for John Armstrong, jun. secretary.

SECRETARY's OFFICE.
Philadelphia, August 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to the 16th section of an act of general assembly, entitled, "An act for directing the mode of distributing "the donation lands promised to the troops by the "commonwealth," return has been made to council of the draughts of lots laid down within the limits of the lands, and that it is now ordered, "That the drawing of the lottery for, and the patenting of the said "lots, shall commence on the 1st day of October "next; to be continued for one year from the 29th "instant." JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. secry.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16, 1786.

THE *partnership of ANDREW MITCHELL and Co. was dissolved, by mutual consent, the second instant. All persons indebted to them by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, who are fully empowered for that purpose: And all those having demands against said partnership are desired to apply for settlement to*

WILLIAM TILTON & Co.

Who have for sale, a variety of articles of DRY GOODS, which will be disposed of on very low terms for cash or country produce, at the store lately occupied by said Andrew Mitchell & Co.

An Account of the late Dr. HUGH MARTIN's Cancer Powder, with Brief Observations on Cancers. By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. &c &c. Read in the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, February 3, 1786.

A FEW years ago a certain Dr. Hugh Martin, a surgeon of one of the Pennsylvania regiments stationed at Fort Pitt, during the latter part of the late war, came to this city, and advertised to cure cancers with a medicine which he said he had discovered in the woods, in the neighbourhood of the garrison. As Dr. Martin had once been a pupil of mine, I took the liberty of waiting upon him, and asked him some questions respecting his discovery. His answers were calculated to make me believe, that his medicine was of a vegetable nature, and that it was originally an Indian remedy. He shewed me some of the medicine, which appeared to be the powder of a well dried root of some kind. Anxious to see the success of this medicine in cancerous sores, I prevailed upon the doctor to admit me to see him apply it in two or three cases. I observed in some instances he applied a powder to the parts affected, and in others only touched them with a feather dipped in a liquid which had a white sediment, and which he made me believe was the vegetable root diffused in water. It gave me great pleasure to witness the efficacy of the doctor's applications. In several cancerous ulcers, the cures he performed were complete. Where the cancers were much connected with the lymphatic system, or accompanied with a scrophulous habit of body, his medicine always failed, and in some instances did evident mischief.

Anxious to discover a medicine that promised relief in even a few cases of cancers, and supposing that all the caustic vegetables were nearly alike, I applied the phytolacca, or poke-root, the stramonium, the arum, and one or two others, to foul ulcers, in hopes of seeing the same effects from them which I had seen from doctor Martin's powder, but in these I was disappointed. They gave some pain, but performed no cures. At length I was furnished by a gentleman from Fort Pitt with a powder, which I had no doubt, from a variety of circumstances, was of the same kind as that used by Dr. Martin. I applied it to a fungous ulcer, but without producing the degree of pain, inflammation, or discharge, which I had been accustomed to see from the application of Dr Martin's powder. After this, I should have suspected that the powder was not a simple root, had not the doctor continued upon all occasions to assure me that it was wholly a vegetable preparation.

In the beginning of the year 1784 the doctor died, and it was generally believed his medicine died with him. Anxious after his death, I procured from Mr. Thomas Leiper, one of his administrators, a few ounces of the doctor's powder, partly with a view of applying it to a cancerous sore which then offered, and partly with a view of examining it more minutely than I had been able to do during the doctor's life. Upon throwing the powder, which was of a brown colour, upon a piece of white paper, I perceived distinctly a number of white particles scattered through it. I suspected at first that they were corrosive sublimate, but the usual tests of that metallic salt soon convinced me that I was mistaken. Recollecting that arsenic was the basis of most of the celebrated cancer powders that have been used in the world, I had recourse to the tests for detecting it. Upon sprinkling a small quantity of the powder upon some coals of fire, it emitted the garlic smell so perceptibly as to be known by several persons whom I called into the room where I made the experiment, and who knew nothing of the object of my enquiries. After this, with some difficulty, I picked out about three or four grains of the white powder, and bound them between two pieces of copper, which I threw into the fire. After the copper pieces became red hot, I took them out of the fire, and when they had cooled, discovered an evident whiteness imparted to both of them. One of the pieces afterwards looked like dull silver. These two tests have generally been thought sufficient to distinguish the presence of arsenic in any bodies, but I made use of a third, which has lately been communicated to the world by Mr. Bergmen, and which is supposed to be in all cases infallible.

I infused a small quantity of the powder in a solution of vegetable alkali in water for a few hours, and then poured it upon a solution of blue vitriol in water. The colour of the vitriol was immediately changed to a beautiful green, and afterwards precipitated.

I shall close this paper with a few remarks upon this powder, and upon the cure of cancers and foul ulcers of all kinds.

1. The use of caustics in cancers and foul ulcers is very ancient, and universal. But I believe arsenic to be the most efficacious of any that has ever been used. It is the basis of Plunkett's and probably of Guy's well known cancer powders. The great art of applying it successfully, is to dilute and mix it in such a manner as to mitigate the violence of its action. Dr. Martin's composition was happily calculated for this purpose. It gave less pain than the common or lunar caustic. It excited a moderate inflammation, which separated the morbid from the sound parts, and promoted a plentiful efflux of humours to the sore during its application. It seldom produced an eschar; hence it insinuated itself into the deepest recesses of the cancers, and frequently separated those fibres in an unbroken state, which are generally called the roots of the cancer. Upon this account, I think, in an ulcerated cancer it is to be preferred to the knife. It has no action upon the sound skin. This Dr. Hall proved by confining a small quantity of it upon his arm for many hours. In those cases where Dr. Martin used it to extract cancerous or schirrous tumors that were not ulcerated, I have reason to believe that he always broke the skin with Spanish flies.

2. The arsenic used by the doctor was the pure white arsenic. I should suppose from the examination I made of the powder with the eye, that the proportion of arsenic to the vegetable powder, could not be more than one fortieth part of the whole compound. I have reason to think the doctor employed different vegetable substances at different times. The vegetable matter with which the arsenic was combined in the powder which I used in my experiments, was probably nothing more than the powder of the root and berries of the solanum lethale, or deadly nightshade. As the principal, and perhaps the only, design of the vegetable addition was to blunt the activity of the arsenic, I should suppose that the same proportion of common wheat flour as the doctor used of his caustic vegetables, would answer nearly the same purpose. In those cases where the doctor applied a feather dipped in a liquid to the sore of his patient, I have no doubt but his phial contained nothing but a weak solution of arsenic in water. This is no new method of applying arsenic to foul ulcers. Dr. Way, of Wilmington, has spoken in the highest terms to me of a wash for foulnesses on the skin, as well as old ulcers, prepared by boiling an ounce of white arsenic in two quarts of water to three pints, and applying it once or twice a day.

3. I mentioned formerly that Dr. Martin was often unsuccessful in the application of his powder. This was occasioned by his using indiscriminately in all cases. In schirrous and cancerous tumors, the knife should always be preferred to the caustic. In cancerous ulcers, attended with a scrophulous or bad habit of body, such particularly as have their seat in the neck, in the breasts of females, and in the axillary glands, it can only protract the patient's misery.——Most of the cancerous sores cured by Dr. Martin were seated on the nose or cheeks, or upon the surface or extremities of the body. It remains yet to discover a cure for cancers that taint the glands, or affect the whole lymphatic system. This cure I apprehend must be sought for in diet, or in the long use of some internal medicine.

To pronounce a disease incurable, is often to render it so. The intermitting fever, if left to itself, would probably prove frequently, and perhaps more speedily fatal than cancers. And as cancerous sores and tumors are often neglected, or treated improperly by injudicious people, from an apprehension that they are incurable, (to which the frequent advice of physicians "to let them alone," has no doubt contributed) perhaps the introduction of arsenic into regular practice as a remedy for cancers, may invite to a more early application to physicians, and thereby prevent the deplorable cases that have been mentioned, which are often rendered so by delay or unskilful management.

4. It is not in cancerous sores only that Dr. Martin's powder has been found to do service. In sores of all kinds, and from a variety of causes, where they have been attended with fungous flesh or callous edges, I have used the doctor's powder with advantage.

I flatter myself that I shall be excused in giving this detail of a quack medicine, when the society reflect that it was from the inventions and temerity of quacks that physicians have derived some of their most active and useful medicines.

PROCEEDINGS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, convened at Philadelphia.

(Continued from our last)

Saturday, August 26, half past 9, A. M.

SEVERAL petitions from Bedford county were presented and read, praying a division of the county.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A member presented a petition from Westmoreland, praying that the places for holding elections for that county might not be altered.

The speaker said the clerk had informed him that the message from council was waiting to be laid before the house:

Whereupon it was brought in and read, as follows:

A Message from the President and the Supreme executive Council to the General Assembly.

Gentlemen,

HEREWITH will be laid before you a number of communications made by Congress and particular states since your last meeting. These we recommend to your consideration, and especially the requisition of Congress for our quota of the federal supply for the year 1786. It is to the honor of Pennsylvania that she has hitherto been behind none of the states in ready compliance with such requisitions, and we have no doubt but you will take care to provide that this part of our character shall continue undiminished; the due support of our general government, and the punctual discharge of our foreign obligations being of essential importance to the welfare and security of the whole union.

Some further progress has been made in the negociation with the states of Delaware and Maryland since your last session——Commissioners have been appointed——an interview proposed——and every inclination to meet this commonwealth on the ground of reciprocal advantage discovered.

Having observed that the act passed on the twenty-second day of September, 1785, entitled, "An act for the relief of officers, soldiers and seamen who, in the course of the late war, have been wounded or otherwise disabled in the service of this state or of the United States," is liable to many and great abuses, and that it has in some instances, falling within our own knowledge, been made to operate on very improper subjects——we are of opinion that a revisal thereof should take place as early as possible, and such alteration made, as will most effectually prevent any misapplication of the benevolence of government.

Among the papers sent you are some which relate to the people of Wyoming—— We expect that the settlers will send agents hither to represent to your honorable house their present situation.

B. FRANKLIN.

Council-Chamber, Philadelphia, August 25, 1786.

With the message were inclosed the following papers.

1. A letter from the secretary of Congress, inclosing an act of that body, passed 2d of March last, together with a copy of their recommendation of 30th April, 1784, and desiring that the act of the legislature of this state, for granting Congress the powers mentioned in their recommendation, may be amended so as to commence on the day that Congress shall begin to exercise that power.

2. The act of Congress of March 3d, 1786, wherein we find that four states, namely, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey, and Virginia have conformed to their recommendation, but restrained the operation until all the others come into the measure: that three states, namely, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland have conformed but determined the time: that New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island and North Carolina have acted in a great degree similar to Massachusetts. The three others, namely, Delaware, South-Carolina and Georgia, have done nothing; and it is recommended to this state, as well as all the others, to make their acts similar to the recommendation.

3. The act of Congress of April 30, 1784, in which they desire all the states to vest them with power to make commercial regulations.

4. A letter from the secretary of Congress, inclosing the state of the representation in Congress for April and May last, by which it appears that during those two months this state was represented every day save one.

5. A letter from the same, inclosing printed copies of the treaties with the Indians.

6. Another letter from the same, inclosing the resolutions of Congress respecting the court of appeals.

7. Another, with the state of representation in Congress for the month of June.

8. Another, with an act of Congress of the 14th of July last, wherein is touched upon the claim that the whole has upon its parts to comply with the formation of its sovereignty.

9. A letter from the same, inclosing the representation for July.

10. A letter from the same, inclosing the acts of Congress of August 2d, 7th, 8th and 9th; being, 1st, a requisition for the year 1786; 2d, an ordinance for the regulation of Indian affairs; 3d, an act for fixing the money standard, money accounts of the United States, and the names of the different species of coins:

And then the papers relating to the Wyoming business, namely:

1. A letter from William Montgomery, Esq; dated May the 17th, setting forth that Ethan Allen was come with a number of others into that neighbourhood, and drawn the people generally from their allegiance to this state, and were caballing to erect a new state in that territory. This letter also contains a letter from William Shaw, confirming and corresponding with his, which has in it an intercepted letter from Joseph Hamilton, dated city of Hudson, March 24, to John Franklin, wherein Hamilton ad-

vifes Franklin to purfue every method to preferve the independence of that country: that he has the countenance of numbers at that place, will be well fupported, and doubts not of fucceſs.

2. Another from Mr. Montgomery, dated Northumberland May 20, importing, that the party headed by Allen, Franklin, and Strong, gain converts every day: that their profeſſions are almoſt unlimited; that there may perhaps be ſome good citizens ſtill at Wyoming, who ſhould be immediately ſupported, and perhaps things might then take a more favorable turn.

3. Another from the ſheriff of Northumberland, ſtating that he was threatened at Wyoming, when ſerving legal proceſs againſt the people he verily believes, would have ſeized him, had he not promiſed to deſiſt, and ſaved his life: that it is impoſſible to execute the laws in thoſe parts without an armed force to ſupport the officers.

4. Another from J. Franklin to W. Montgomery, dated Wyoming, June 26, repreſenting that Mr. Montgomery verved from the line of his duty, in reflecting upon and adviſing him, that he had a contemptible opinion of Montgomery and ſeveral others of his party; that the protection from Pennſylvania, which his excellency the preſident and council by letter aſſured him of, gives the greateſt ſatisfaction; for they deſire no other than to live as good citizens, and enjoy the benefit of the conſtitution of Pennſylvania: but they will not be driven off the lands their hands have cultivated, and blood enriched, for the advantage of any hellith land monopolizers.

5. Another from the ſame to the preſident of the ſtate, deſiring to be permitted to ſend agents to negociate with council; alſo the votes of the Wyoming ſettlers, appointing ſuch agents.

6. The petition of Henry Pawling, ſetting forth, that ſome of the Wyoming ſettlers, under the Suſquehanna company's claim, have ſettled upon and ſold his eſtate which he held by a proprietary patent, and praying relief in the premiſes.

Other Papers.

1. A letter from meſſieurs Pettit and Bayard, delegates from this ſtate to Congreſs, dated 24th July, informs, that yeſterday the report of the board of treaſury, tendering a reſolve that they be authoriſed to give orders for the continuation of the iſſue of indents in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, agreeable to the requiſition of 27th September laſt, &c. being read, they moved to have it recommitted to the board to take order thereon, which time was vigorous oppoſition, and was negatived by ten ſtates out of the twelve then preſent. The report however is not diſmiſſed: but they don't think proper to agitate any further queſtion upon it. They propoſe to end the date of the arguments uſed on their aforeſaid motion ſome other time.

2. Another letter from C. Pettit, incloſing the ceſſion of territory from Connecticut to the United States, which the ſtate of Connecticut deſires may be accepted. Similar ones have been received from New York and Maſſachuſetts.

3. The reaſoning on the report of the board of treaſury, as promiſed

4. A letter from governor Caſwell, of North-Carolina.

5. Another from the general aſſembly of Delaware.

6. And another from the governor of Maſſachuſetts.

Theſe three laſt inform, that their reſpective aſſemblies have acceded to appointing commercial commiſſioners to meet at Annapolis.

7. A letter from the governor of Maſſachuſetts, informing that the houſe of aſſembly had ſuſpended their act for the regulation of navigation and commerce, but hopes that the convention at Annapolis will be more ſucceſsful.

8. A letter from the governor of Delaware, informing that the aſſembly had acceded to the commercial convention as above.

9. A letter from John Jay, eſquire, dated office of foreign affairs, New-York, tranſmitting the copy of a letter received from the honorable Mr. Adams, dated laſt March, and copies of the papers incloſed in it, which are under conſideration. In the mean time he thinks it improper that they ſhould get into the public prints. That the treaty with Portugal is on the eve of being concluded, but that that with the Barbary ſtates has not a very promiſing appearance; and it is much to be lamented that the ſtate of our treaſury is ſo inadequate to our exigencies.

The ſpeaker ſaid there was ſomething contained in the above letter which required the particular attention of the houſe; it was that part which deſired that the incloſed papers might not get into the public prints. Now as ſome gentlemen had lately made a practice of taking notes in the gallery, he wiſhed to know how far it might be proper on the preſent occaſion to clear it.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved that the gallery be cleared, and it was cleared accordingly.

The Subſcribers purpoſe Opening a

PUBLIC HOUSE

In Pittſburgh, on the 15th of October next, in Water-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet.

IT may be neceſſary to inform thoſe at a diſtance, who, travelling this way, may wiſh to be well accommodated: having the advantage of a convenient building with a number of apartments & ſeparate lodging rooms, with proper furniture, it will be in our power to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may favor us with their company. We will endeavour at all times to be provided with the beſt liquors, and with good water, having a well in our yard, and not being under the neceſſity of ſending for water a a diſtance. Our ſtable is good, and we ſhall be provided to take the beſt care of horſes, well knowing this to be a point not leſs material to a traveller than the accommodation of himſelf.

Sept. 15, 1786. A. & J. TANNEHILL.

TO BE SOLD,

(For READY MONEY, only)

A Certain woman ſervant, ſhe has near 3 years to ſerve, and is well qualified for all houſhold work: would recommend her to her own country people, particularly as her preſent maſter has found great inconvenience from his not being acquainted with their manners, cuſtoms and language. For further particulars enquire at Mr. ORMSBY's in Pittſburgh.

A TRACT of LAND deſcribed as ſituate in Pitt-tow ſhip, and adjoining lands of William Ellis, &c. is ſaid to be taken in execution as the property of Robert Machin deceaſed: Notice is therefore given, that the ſaid tract is the property of the devijees of George Croghan.

THOMAS SMALLMAN }Ex-
WILLIAM POWELL. }ecu-

Pittſburgh, Sept. 16.

September 5, 1786.

By the JOCKY CLUB.

PITTSBURGH Races will commence on Thurſday the 19th day of October next, when a Purſe of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars will be run for, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, carrying weight for age (that is, a Horſe of ſeven years old to carry ten ſtone, with a deduction of ſeven pounds weight for each year he or they ſhall be younger.) Three mile heats, entrance five Dollars.

On Friday the 20th, will be run for, a Purſe of Sixty Dollars, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, (the Horſe having won the Purſe the preceding day excepted) two mile heats, an aged Horſe to carry nine ſtone with the deduction as above. Entrance Three Dollars.

On Saturday the 21ſt will be run for, a Sweepſtake, compoſed of the entrance money, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding (the Horſes having won the Purſes excepted) one mile heats, catching Riders. Three Horſes to ſtart for each Purſe or no Race. Horſes to ſtart for Purſes to be entered with the judges the day preceding the Race, or pay Double Entrance. The Horſes to ſtart preciſely at one of the Clock each day. No Jocky will be permitted to ride unleſs he has ſome genteel Jocky Habit.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the County of Weſtmoreland.

THE ſubſcriber intends offering himſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office the enſuing Election: he therefore ſolicits the Votes and intereſt of the Electors of the ſaid County, and his endeavours ſhall not be wanting to merit their favor. SAMUEL SAMPLE.

Hanna's-town, July 13, 1786.

WHEREAS ſundry tavern-keepers in Weſtmoreland county have neglected to apply for, and take out licence for the preſent and laſt year, but continue to ſell without either licence or recommendation; ſuch as are under thoſe circumſtances are deſired to apply and take out their licence before next court, otherwiſe they will be deemed keeping tippling houſes, and proſecuted accordingly.

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE, clk.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 16, 1786.

WILLIAM HAWTING, watch and clock maker, informs his friends and the public, that he makes, mends and ſells all ſorts of clocks and watches: thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their commands may depend on their buſineſs being carefully executed, by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM HAWTING.

N B. Country produce taken in payment.--An apprentice of genteel parents wanted to the above trade.

ſtreet, near the Ferry, where Subſcriptions, (at 7ſ6 per *is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*--ADVER-er one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare and